United Nations A/64/857–S/2010/360

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2010
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 70
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement adopted by the Secretaries of the Security Councils of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) member States at the conclusion of the consultations held in Moscow on 14 June 2010 concerning the situation in Kyrgyzstan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this statement to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, under agenda item 70, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Secretaries of the Security Councils of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) member States — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan

On the proposal of the President of the CSTO Council on Collective Security, President Medvedev of the Russian Federation, the Secretaries of the Security Councils held urgent consultations at the CSTO Secretariat on 14 June 2010, with the participation of the plenipotentiary representative of the Kyrgyz Republic to CSTO, to assess the situation in the Kyrgyz Republic in connection with the strained situation in the southern part of the country.

The Secretaries of the Security Councils of the CSTO member States expressed serious concern at the events occurring in recent days in southern Kyrgyzstan, which have resulted in numerous human casualties and have been accompanied by large-scale rioting, massacres and atrocities.

The participants in the consultations noted that the country has long been subject to illegal activities and rampant crime, but the efforts of the interim government of the Kyrgyz Republic thus far have been insufficient to stabilize the situation in the country.

The Secretaries of the Security Councils of the CSTO member States called upon the interim government of the Kyrgyz Republic to adopt all necessary additional measures for the speedy restoration of order in the country and the safety of its citizens.

The participants in the consultations appealed to the multi-ethnic people of Kyrgyzstan to resist provocation and incitement, and to refrain from seeking to solve the growing problems by means of violence and the resort to arms.

In the light of their assessment of the situation and in conformity with the CSTO mandate, the Secretaries of the Security Councils of the CSTO member States, with a view to a further report to the Presidents of the CSTO member States and the members of the CSTO Council on Collective Security, prepared a detailed proposal for reducing the level of inter-ethnic tension, containing the illegal activities of criminal elements and gangs, putting an end to extremist acts and strengthening security along the frontiers.

The participants in the consultations expressed their conviction that the collective measures that have been worked out and the efforts of the law enforcement agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic would, with the support and active cooperation of the CSTO member States, bring about the conditions necessary for a stabilization of the situation in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Secretary of the National Security Council of the Republic of Armenia

A. V. **Bagdasaryan**

Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation

N. P. **Patrushev**

State Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Belarus

L. S. **Maltsev**

Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Tajikistan

A. N. **Azimov**

Assistant to the President and Secretary of the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan

M. M. **Tazhin**

Secretary of the National Security Council in the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

M. I. **Ataev**

Moscow, 14 June 2010

United Nations A/64/858–S/2010/362

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 2 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of June 2010 (see annex).

As is known, a fragile ceasefire in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict was put in place in May 1994. However, facts testify that the Armenian side regularly and deliberately violates the ceasefire by attacking and killing Azerbaijani soldiers as well as civilians residing in the territories adjacent to the Line of Contact. Over the last years, such violations have become more frequent and violent. Thus, on 18 June 2010 the occupying armed forces of Armenia committed a provocative action on the Line of Contact, resulting in casualties from both sides.

The incident took place immediately after the meeting between the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, held in St. Petersburg on 17 June 2010 at the invitation of the President of the Russian Federation to pursue the dialogue between the parties on the settlement of the conflict. In their statement released on 21 June 2010 in regard to the aforementioned ceasefire violation, the Co-Chairs of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group pointed out, inter alia, that "[t]he use of military force, particularly at this moment, can only be seen as an attempt to damage the peace process". It is no coincidence that the next day after the meeting in St. Petersburg and the same day as the armed provocation on the Line of Contact the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations forwarded a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/64/838-S/2010/326). The content of this letter is yet another solid piece of evidence of Armenia's annexationist intentions and its unwillingness to settle the conflict in accordance with international law, by political means and in a constructive manner.

By asserting that "the people of Nagorno-Karabakh have realized the right to self-determination in full compliance with the principles of international law", the

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Permanent Representative of Armenia acknowledges, in other words, that the Armenian side considers the conflict settlement process only as a means of securing the annexation of Azerbaijani territories that it has captured through military force and in which it has carried out ethnic cleansing.

In addition, the aforementioned letter contains reference to the so-called Madrid principles developed by the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs, but at the same time passes over in silence that Armenia has not yet clarified whether it accepts these principles in their entirety.

It is obvious that by resorting to provocative and destabilizing actions on the Line of Contact and by misleading the international community as to the origin and essence of the conflict, Armenia attempts to discredit the ongoing political process, at the core of which is the settlement formula based on putting an end to illegal Armenian occupation, restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and ensuring the peaceful coexistence of Armenian and Azerbaijani communities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region within the territorial framework of Azerbaijan.

I would also like to draw your attention to the letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General containing the statement by the subordinate separatist regime illegally created by Armenia, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan (A/64/849-S/2010/339).

The circulation by Armenia of a document on behalf of the illegal entity is illustrative of its consistent disrespect of the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental principles of international law.

It is obvious that, apart from attempts aimed at misleading the international community, the official Yerevan purports also to draw the attention of its own public away from Armenia's aggravating international isolation. The reasons behind the irresponsible actions of the Armenian side are reflected in, inter alia, a series of documents recently adopted by authoritative international organizations, such as the resolution of the European Parliament dated 20 May 2010 on the need for a European Union strategy for the South Caucasus and the unanimous condemnation by the international community of the illegal "parliamentary elections" held on 23 May 2010 in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan (see A/64/851-S/2010/345).

Azerbaijan once again expresses its regret that Armenia, instead of contributing to the ongoing political process with a view to finding as soon as possible a durable solution to the conflict based on the norms and principles of international law, gives preference to dangerous provocations and outrageous falsifications. Armenia must finally realize that there is no alternative other than putting a prompt end to its illegal occupation of Azerbaijani territories and negotiating in good faith the perspectives of peace, stability and cooperation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 2 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia,[1] recorded for the month of June 2010

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
1 June	00.00-00.15		Sarijali and Javahirli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	12:00-12:30 16:10-16:25		Gorgan village, Azerbaijan, Fuzuli region	Firearm & Machine gun	—
2 June	00.30-00.40		Javashirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	00:45-01:00 00:55-01:15		Gorgan village, Azerbaijan, Fuzuli region	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	15.20-15.40		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	22.40-23.20		Chayli village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
4 June	17:12-17:20		Kuropatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
5 June	01:45-01:55		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	00:05-00:10 02:10-02:30		Garakhanbayli village	Firearm & Machine gun	—
6 June	12.00-12.45 16.30-17.30		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
7 June	05.00-05.10		Chilabort village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	17.50-18.35		Talish village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—

[1] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	23.30-23.40		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
8 June	15.45-16.30		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	19.34-19.40		Unknown heights, Khojavend region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
10 June	00.00-00.16 00.30-00.50		Giziloba and Chayli villages, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	20.20-20.25		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	22.20-22.25 22.40-22.55		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
11 June	15.30-15.45 15.40-15.55		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	12.05-12.25 14.00-14.15 18.00-18.25 20.00-21.30		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
13 June	01.15-01.30		Giziloba village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	08.10-08.30 13.20-13.40 15.00-15.20 19.50-20.00		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	16.30-16.35		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
14 June	20:45-20:50		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
15 June	02:05-02:10 09.00-09.25 11.30-11.35		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	20.20-20.30		Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	21.20-21.25		Jilaburt village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
17 June	21:00-21:30 22:45-23:00		Horadiz and Ashagi Veysalli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	22.50-23.00		Garakhanbayli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	Khan Yusifov
	23:45-23:50		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
18 June	14.00-14.20		Marzili village, Aghdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	14.00-14.21		Kuropatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	17.00-17.10		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	23:30		Chayli village,Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	Mubariz Ibrahimov
19 June	01.30-01.35		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
20 June	08:50-10:45		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	21.40-21.45 21.45-22.00		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan		
21 June	16.30-16.40 21.30-21.35 23.00-23.15		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	19.05-19.10		Goranboy region	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	23.35-23.50		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan		

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casua Damag*
22 June	17.40-17.50 21.40-21.45 23.35-23.50 00.10-00.15 00.30-00.50 04.15-04.30		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli, Ashagi Veysalli, Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	04.00-04.20		Giziloba village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
23 June	13.10-13.25		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	12.55-13.20 15.05-15.20 15.05-15.40		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
24 June	10.00-10.35 21.50-22.10 22.50-23.10 01.00-01.30		Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	02.05-02.25 02.20-02.30 02.00-02.20		Kangarli and Sarijali villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	03.45-04.20 03.40-04.15		Giziloba and Seysulan villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	11:10-11:20 21:05-21:15		Unknown heights, village of Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
25 June	06:00-06:15 07:50-08:30		Unknown heights, village of Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	22:30-22:40		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	00:25-00:50		Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	01:30-01:45		Chayli village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	08:05-08:35 14:05-14:25 16:15-16:45		Unknown heights, Gulustan and Tapgaragoyunlu villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
26 June	17:05-17:15 21:30-21:45 23:50-00:15 00:23-00:45		Unknown heights, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	09:40-09:55		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	01:30-01:48		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	04:20-05:10		Tagibayli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	00:40-01:40		Chayli, Hasangaya, Yarimja, Giziloba and Seysulam villages, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
27 June	07:40-08:15 16:10-16:40 18:25-18:40 20:40-20:50		Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	03:00-03:55 19:30-19:35		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
28 June	01:40-02:00 12:00-12:15 22:35-22:50		Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	10:00-10:30 22.55-23.15 23.35-23.55		Ashaghi Abdurrahmanli, Gorgan, Horadiz and Ashaghi Seyidahmadli villages, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
	17.30-17.35 00.30-00.40		Sarijali, Yusifjanli and Garagashli villages, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
29 June	00.40-00.55 02.40-02.55		Gulustan and Tapgaragoyunlu villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machine gun	—
	13.40-14.25 19.50-20.20				

United Nations A/64/859–S/2010/363

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 21
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 15 April 2010 addressed to you (A/64/746-S/2010/196), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 2 April to 28 June 2010, as follows:

On 2 and 4 April 2010, two C-160 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 6 April 2010, eighteen F-16, four F-4, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations 12 times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 7 April 2010, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 10 April 2010, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 14 April 2010, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 15 and 16 April 2010, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 16 April 2010, two F-16 and one C-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice.

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On 19 April 2010, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 20 April 2010, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 21 April 2010, one C-160, two CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 22 and 23 April 2010, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 28 April 2010, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 29 April 2010, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Bell Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 30 April 2010, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 3 May 2010, two F-4, one CN-235, one Bell and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 4 May 2010, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 5 May 2010, one C-150 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 6 May 2010, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 10 May 2010, eleven F-16, three KC-135 coming in one formation and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 11 May 2010, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 12 May 2010, two F-16, two KC-135 and three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 17 May 2010, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 18 May 2010, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 20 May 2010, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 21 and 23 May 2010, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 25 May 2010, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 26 May 2010, one C-130 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 27 May 2010, four F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 27 and 28 May 2010, three Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 28 and 29 May 2010, one GLF-5, one C-130 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 31 May 2010, one GLF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 1 June 2010, six F-16, two KC-135 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 2 June 2010, one B-200, two CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 4 and 5 June 2010, one PA-42, four Cougar and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 7 June 2010, four Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 8 June 2010, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 9 June 2010, two F-16, one C-160, one CN-235 and four Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 11 and 13 June 2010, three Cougar and two AB-412 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 14 June 2010, two CN-235, one C-130 and three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 15 June 2010, two Cougar and one AB-412 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 16 June 2010, one CN-235, one UH-60, three Cougar and two AB-412 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 17 June 2010, four F-16, one CN-235, one GLF-5, one C-130, one Cougar and one AB-412 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations nine times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 18, [illegible] 20 June 2010, one CN-235, two C-160 and one AB-412 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 23 June 2010, one C-130 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 24 June 2010, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 25 and 26 June 2010, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 28 June 2010, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the aforementioned continued violations by Turkey and call for their immediate cessation. These violations blatantly endanger the safety of international civil aviation and contravene international law and air traffic regulations, putting the peace and stability of the region at stake.

Turkey's systematic attempts to undermine the sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus by promoting an illegal secessionist entity, arrogating to itself, inter alia, the right to control part of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, further complicate the efforts to build trust and confidence between the two communities. Such policies and actions provide ample demonstration of the irresponsible behaviour of a country that now serves as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

As stated in previous such letters, the continued violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey should be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

The Government of Turkey should heed the call of the international community, abide by the Charter of the United Nations and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, thus contributing to the creation of the required conditions for the achievement of a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, according to the agreed basis endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Minas A. **Hadjimichael**

United Nations A/64/860

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 July 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 64, 69 (d) and 126

Report of the Human Rights Council

Promotion and protection of human rights: comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Letter dated 6 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of Azerbaijan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Venezuela, Egypt, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Cyprus, Cuba, Moldova, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, the Philippines, France, Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, the Holy See and Palestine, I have the honour to enclose herewith the joint statement on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, which was delivered by the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Valery Loshchinin, at the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council on 15 June 2010 (see annex).

I would like to request your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 64, 69 (d) and 126.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of Ambassador Valery Loshchinin, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, at the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council

15 June 2010

On behalf of Azerbaijan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Holy See, Venezuela, Egypt, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Cyprus, Cuba, Moldova, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, the Philippines, France, Montenegro, Sri Lanka and Ethiopia, I have the honour to make the following joint statement on agenda item 8, "Follow-up and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action".

"The year 2010 marks the sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, which brought immense suffering to all of mankind. The importance of this date for the United Nations and for the whole international community was once again highlighted during a special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on 6 May 2010.

"We highly appreciate the historic significance of this event, which saved the people of our planet from the scourge of the Nazi tyranny, including the liberation of concentration camps, opened the way towards creating a new world built on the principles of international cooperation and dialogue for peace and respect for law, laid the foundations of the modern international order and restored faith in the ideals of human rights and respect for human dignity.

"Victory in the Second World War created the conditions for the establishment of the United Nations and at the same time confirmed the fact that global problems facing humanity can only be solved through joint efforts.

"We will never forget the sacrifices to defeat the forces of destruction and barbarity, we admire the courage of those who fought against fascism both at the front and in the Nazi-occupied territories, we honour the memory of those millions of people of different nationalities and religions who gave their lives for the triumph of freedom and justice. The memory of these events will be kept alive and passed on to new generations. It was our common victory over the common enemy, the enemy that challenged humanity.

"Highlighting the progress made since the end of the Second World War in overcoming its legacy and towards reconciliation, we reaffirm our determination to prevent further tragedies and to save succeeding generations from the threats to peace and security."

United Nations A/64/861

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 July 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 128
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Letter dated 29 June 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 1931 (2010), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 6348th meeting, held on 29 June 2010, which reads:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 18 June 2010 (S/2010/330), attaching the letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("the International Tribunal") dated 31 May 2010,

Recalling its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1581 (2005) of 18 January 2005, 1597 (2005) of 20 April 2005, 1613 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1629 (2005) of 30 September 2005, 1660 (2006) of 28 February 2006, 1668 (2006) of 10 April 2006, 1800 (2008) of 20 February 2008, 1837 (2008) of 29 September 2008, 1849 (2008) of 12 December 2008, 1877 (2009) of 7 July 2009, 1900 (2009) of 16 December 2009, and 1915 (2010) of 18 March 2010,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council called on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessments by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2010/270) that the International Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010 and of the obstacles faced by the International Tribunal, and *expressing* its concern in this regard,

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about the loss of experienced staff, and *affirming* that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the International Tribunal's work,

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Recalling that in resolution 1900 (2009) the Security Council underlined its intention to extend, by 30 June 2010, the terms of office of all trial judges at the International Tribunal based on the Tribunal's projected trial schedule and the terms of office of all appeals judges until 31 December 2012, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner, and requested the President of the International Tribunal to submit to the Council an updated trial and appeals schedule, including information on the judges whose extension of the terms of office or redeployment to the Appeals Chamber will be sought,

Recalling further that, pursuant to article 14, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, as amended by resolution 1877 (2009), the term of office of each judge redeployed to the Appeals Chamber shall be the same as the term of office of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber,

Convinced of the advisability of permitting nine ad litem judges to serve at the International Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of three years provided for in article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal,

Noting that one permanent judge and three of the ad litem judges currently serving at the International Tribunal will leave before the end of 2010 upon the completion of their respective cases,

Taking note of the updated trial and appeals schedule submitted by the President of the International Tribunal,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of trial of persons indicted by the International Tribunal and reiterates its call on all States, especially the States of the former Yugoslavia, to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, and in particular *calls* for the arrest of Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić, as well as other indictees of the International Tribunal;

2. *Notes* the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously and *calls upon* the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue as the International Tribunal approaches the completion of its work, and at the same time *calls upon* the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

3. *Decides* to extend the terms of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned or until the completion of their term as members of the Appeals Chamber, if sooner:

- Carmel Agius (Malta)
- Liu Daqun (China)
- Theodor Meron (United States of America)
- Fausto Pocar (Italy)
- Patrick Robinson (Jamaica)

4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Jean-Claude Antonetti (France)
- Guy Delvoie (Belgium)
- Burton Hall (The Bahamas)
- Christoph Flügge (Germany)
- O-Gon Kwon (South Korea)
- Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa)
- Howard Morrison (United Kingdom)
- Alphons Orie (The Netherlands)

5. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)
- Pedro David (Argentina)
- Elizabeth Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)
- Frederik Harhoff (Denmark)
- Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
- Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of Congo)
- Prisca Matimba Nyambe (Zambia)
- Michèle Picard (France)
- Árpád Prandler (Hungary)
- Stefan Trechsel (Switzerland)

6. *Underlines* its intention to extend, by 30 June 2011, the terms of office of the trial judges at the International Tribunal based on the Tribunal's projected trial schedule, and requests the President of the International Tribunal to submit to the Council an updated trial and appeals schedule no later than 15 May 2011;

7. *Decides* to allow ad litem Judges Baird, David, Gwaunza, Harhoff, Lattanzi, Mindua, Picard, Prandler, and Trechsel to serve at the International Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal;

8. *Urges* the International Tribunal to complete its work expeditiously;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
President of the Security Council

United Nations A/64/862

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 July 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 127
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 29 June 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 1932 (2010), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 6349th meeting, held on 29 June 2010, which reads:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 2 June 2010 (S/2010/289) attaching a letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the International Tribunal") dated 25 May 2010,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1717 (2006) of 13 October 2006, 1824 (2008) of 18 July 2008, 1855 (2008) of 19 December 2008, 1878 (2009) of 7 July 2009 and 1901 (2009) of 16 December 2009,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council called on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessments by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2010/259) that the International Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010, and of the obstacles faced by the International Tribunal, and *expressing* its concern in this regard,

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Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about the loss of experienced staff, and *affirming* that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Recalling that in resolution 1901 (2009) the Security Council underlined its intention to extend, by 30 June 2010, the terms of office of all trial judges at the International Tribunal based on the Tribunal's projected trial schedule and the terms of office of all appeals judges until 31 December 2012, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner, and requested the President of the International Tribunal to submit to the Council an updated trial and appeals schedule, including information on the judges whose extension of the terms of office or redeployment to the Appeals Chamber will be sought,

Recalling further that, pursuant to article 13, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, as amended by resolution 1878 (2009), the term of office of each judge redeployed to the Appeals Chamber shall be the same as the term of office of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber,

Noting that one permanent judge and two of the ad litem judges currently serving at the International Tribunal will leave before the end of 2010 upon the completion of their respective cases,

Taking note of the updated trial and appeals schedule submitted by the President of the International Tribunal,

Taking note of the submission by the President of the International Tribunal of a report of the Prosecutor on the lack of cooperation of Kenya in the case of Felicien Kabuga, as well as the statement and pledge to cooperate made by Kenya at a meeting of the Security Council on 18 June 2010,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of trial of persons indicted by the International Tribunal and reiterates its call on all States, especially the States of the Great Lakes region, to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, and in particular *calls upon* relevant States to increase their efforts to bring Felicien Kabuga, Augustin Bizimana, Protais Mpiranya and other indictees of the International Tribunal to justice;

2. *Notes* the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously and *calls upon* the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue as the International Tribunal approaches the completion of its work, and at the same time *calls upon* the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

3. *Decides* to extend the terms of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Andrésia Vaz (Senegal)

4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)
Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation)

5. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until 31 December 2011 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey)
Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon)
Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda)
Vagn Joensen (Denmark)
Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso)
Lee Gacuiga Muthoga (Kenya)
Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea)
Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar)
Emile Francis Short (Ghana)

6. *Decides* to amend article 12 ter of the Statute of the International Tribunal as set out in the annex to this resolution;

7. *Urges* the International Tribunal to complete its work expeditiously;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

Article 12 ter: Election and Appointment of Ad litem Judges

3. If there are no ad litem judges remaining on the roster or if no ad litem judge on the roster is available for appointment, and if it is not possible to assign a judge currently serving at the International Tribunal, and all practical alternatives having been explored, the Secretary-General may, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal, appoint a former permanent or ad litem judge of the International Tribunal or of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, to serve as an ad litem judge in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
President of the Security Council

United Nations A/64/863–S/2010/373

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 July 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 13, 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 9 July 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period from 1 June to 1 July 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Karine **Khoudaverdian**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 9 July 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 June to 1 July 2010

N	(Direction)	Date, time	Firing From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Bardzruni	01.06.10 12.40	Firearm	2
2.	Bardzruni	01.06.10 18.26	SVD	2
3.	Bardzruni	01.06.10 20.05	Firearm	3
4.	Bardzruni	01.06.10 20.30	Firearm	5
5.	Bardzruni	01.06.10 21.00	Firearm	15
6.	Bardzruni	02.06.10 10.50	Firearm	8
7.	Bardzruni	02.06.10 10.55	Firearm	2
8.	Bardzruni	02.06.10 11.05	Firearm SVD	2 1
9.	Bardzruni	02.06.10 11.10	Firearm	4
10.	Bardzruni	02.06.10 12.27	Firearm	7
11	Bardzruni	02.06.10 22.00	RPK	10
12	Nazikhanyal	03.06.10 11.05	SVD	10
13	Chinari	03.06.10 20.20	PK	15
14	Chinari	03.06.10 20.20	PK	15
15	Chinari	03.06.10 21.30	Firearm	6
16	Bardzruni	03.06.10 19.00	Firearm	5
17	Khndzorut	03.06.10 21.00	Firearm	2
18	Bardzruni	05.06.10 12.30	PK SVD machine gun 12.7mm	15 8 8
19	Bardzruni	08.06.10 19.30	Firearm SVD	5 4
20	Khndzorut	09.06.10 14.40	Firearm	2
21	Berdzruni	09.06.10 15.35	Firearm SVD	3 3
22	Bardzruni	09.06.10 20.30	Firearm	15
23	Baidzruni	09.06.10 20.35	Firearm	3
24	Barekamavan	10.06.10 19.15	Firearm	10
25	Zangakatun	10.06.10 06.40	Firearm SVD	2 3
26	Nergin Karmirakhbyur	12.06.10 15.30	Firearm	5

27.	Koti	12.06.10 20.45	Firearm	10
28.	Voskepar	13.06.10 12.30	Firearm	3
29.	Bardzruni	13.06.10 10.05	Firearm	4
30.	Bardzruni	13.06.10 10.45	Firearm	1
31.	Dovekh	15.06.10 06.35	Firearm	10
32.	Aygedzor	15.06.10 21.35	SVD	7
33.	Dovekh	15.06.10 22.35	Firearm	30
34.	Dovekh	15.06.10 22.50	SVD	7
35.	Voskevan	17.06.10 13.15	Firearm	1
36.	Aygepar	17.06.10 18.35	Firearm	5
37.	Aygepar	17.06.10 18.55	Firearm	5
38.	Eraskh	18.06.10 22.00	Firearm	3
39.	Eraskh	18.06.10 22.00	Firearm	1
40.	Baknanis	20.06.10 07.50	Firearm	3
41.	Sev Qar	20.06.10 23.08	Firearm	15
42.	Berdzruni	20.06.10 23.20	Firearm	11
43.	Koti	21.06.10 00.30	Firearm	6
44.	Koti	21.06.10 00.30	Firearm	3
45.	Berqaber	21.06.10 15.30	SVD	9
46.	Berqaber	21.06.10 15.40	Firearm	5
47.	Gomq	21.06.10 14.00	Firearm	2
48.	Barekamavan	22.06.10 20.45	Firearm	4
49.	Bardzruni	22.06.10 21.40	Firearm	10
50.	Berdavan	23.06.10 17.05	SVD	2
51.	Nergin Karmrakhbyur	24.06.10 10.10	Firearm	1
52.	Berdavan	24.06.10 18.30	SVD PK	15 20
53.	Berdavan	25.06.10 01.45	Firearm	7
54.	Berdzruni	24.06.10 22.50-23.10	machine gun 12.7mm RPK Firearm	4 30 20
55.	Berdavan	26.06.10 11.20	SVD	4
56.	Aygepar	25.06.10 14.35	Firearm	1
57.	Berdavan	26.06.10 10.45	SVD	3

58.	Berdavan	26.06.10 11.30	SVD	2
59.	Eraskh	26.06.10 22.20	Firearm	10
60.	Eraskh	26.06.10 22.40	Firearm	10
61.	Khndzorut	26.06.10 09.05	Firearm	2
62.	Berdavan	27.06.10 23.40	Firearm	5
63.	Berdavan	28.06.10 03.10	Firearm	2
64.	Aygepar	28.06.10 00.20	RPK	22
65.	Khndzorut	27.06.10 11.20	Firearm	3
66.	Bardzruni	27.06.10 11.20	Firearm	3
67.	Berdavan	28.06.10 12.20	Firearm	3
68.	Berdavan	28.06.10 23.20	Firearm	4
69.	Khndzorut	28.06.10 16.00	Firearm	2
70.	Bardzruni	28.06.10 22.00	SVD	3
71.	Eraskh	28.06.10 20.15	Firearm	2
72.	Artanish	29.06.10 24.00	Firearm	300
73.	Shavarshavan	29.06.10 07.30	Firearm	9
74.	Berdavan	29.06.10 17.20	SVD	15
75.	Berdavan	29.06.10 19.30	machine gun 12.7mm	20
76.	Berdavan	29.06.10 20.00	PK	20
77.	Berdavan	30.06.10 02.20	Firearm	15
78.	Movses	29.06.10 22.30	Firearm	8
79.	Movses	30.06.10 12.20	Firearm	3
80.	Berdavan	01.07.10 12.20	Firearm	5
81.	Berdavan	01.07.10 15.40	SVD	3

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 June to 1 July 2010:

Number of violations – 81
Shots – about 934 (PK ~85, RPK 5.45 mm ~62, SVD - 101, machine gun 12.7mm ~20, sniper weapon 12.7mm - 12, AK ~654.

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 June to 1 July 2010:

Number of violations – 347
Shots – about 4743 (RPG-7 - 1, PK ~546, RPK 5.45 mm ~40, SVD - 87, machine gun 12.7mm ~152, sniper weapon 12.7mm - 14, AK ~3903).

United Nations A/64/864

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 July 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 48 and 114

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Early warning, assessment and the responsibility to protect

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in order to update Member States on certain aspects of the responsibility to protect, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/308, in which the Assembly confirmed its intention "to continue its consideration of the responsibility to protect" as called for in the 2005 World Summit Outcome.[1] Specifically, the report addresses matters that were raised in the annex to my report, "*Implementing the responsibility to protect*" (A/63/677), which were subsequently debated in the Assembly on 21, 23, 24 and 28 July 2009.

II. Mandate

2. The 2005 World Summit Outcome called for an expansion of the United Nations capabilities for early warning and assessment of possible genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,[2] and in paragraph 138, the Heads of State and Government unambiguously pledged to "support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability".

3. In paragraph 139 of the Outcome, the Heads of State and Government underscored that the international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, to help protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing

[1] Resolution 60/1, para. 139.
[2] Ibid., paras. 138-140.

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and crimes against humanity. Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, on the pacific settlement of disputes and on regional arrangements, respectively, offer a wide range of tools that could be employed to protect populations, by peaceful means, from the four crimes and violations listed above, as emphasized in the discussion of the three pillars of the strategy for implementing the responsibility to protect (see A/63/677). Such peaceful and preventive measures, it should be recalled, are most likely to be effective if they are undertaken at an early point and are carefully targeted and calibrated. This, in turn, requires early warning and a differentiated assessment of the circumstances of each case.

4. At the World Summit, Heads of State and Government stated: "We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out." The implementation of preventive measures "before crises and conflicts break out" and the identification of which States "are under stress" necessarily entail timely early warning and impartial assessment by the United Nations.

5. In the same paragraph, the world leaders declared that: "we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity". Decisions about collective action, as well as judgments about whether peaceful means are inadequate and whether "national authorities are manifestly failing to protect," should ultimately be made by the Security Council or, less frequently, by the General Assembly. Such decisions, however, are normally informed, at least in part, by information and assessments provided by the Secretariat, especially if they are to be taken "in a timely and decisive manner," as called for in the World Summit Outcome. In such cases, the quality and timeliness of the inputs from the Secretariat are vital, especially to those Member States that do not have extensive national sources of information and analysis.

6. In paragraph 140 of the World Summit Outcome, the Heads of State and Government declared that they fully supported the mission of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide. The responsibilities of the Special Adviser, which depend heavily on early warning and assessment capacities, are as follows:

(a) To collect existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin which, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide;

(b) To act as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in genocide;

(c) To make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide;

(d) To liaise with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of genocide and to work to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

III. Gaps and capacities

7. Hard lessons from the 1990s led to the emphasis on information management and analysis, as well as on early warning, within the mandate of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. The United Nations assessment reports on its performance in relation to the Rwandan genocide (see S/1999/1257) and the fall of Srebrenica (A/54/549) were candid in this regard. In the case of Rwanda, the Independent Inquiry noted that "there was not sufficient focus or institutional resources for early warning and risk analysis" at headquarters and that there was "an institutional weakness in the analytical capacity of the United Nations". To strengthen the United Nations early warning capacity, the report called for improvements in "its capacity to analyse and react to information" and in the flow of information within the United Nations system and to the Security Council, including on human rights issues (see S/1999/1257). The Secretary-General's report on Srebrenica recognized that early warning does not automatically result in early or effective action, but that with fuller and more timely reporting "the international community might have been compelled to respond more robustly and more quickly, and that some lives might have been saved". The lack of sufficient information sharing, the report noted, was "an endemic weakness throughout the conflict" (A/54/549, para. 474). It also commented that "the reluctance of Member States to share sensitive information with an organization as open, and from their perspective, as 'insecure' as the United Nations, is one of the major operational constraints under which we labour in all our missions" (ibid., para. 486).

8. Over the past decade, there have been several efforts within the United Nations system to address some of these gaps, at least in specific issue areas. Indeed, information, assessment, and early warning have become common functions and widely accepted tools in global (and regional) efforts to facilitate preventive action and multilateral cooperation. As discussed below, genocide prevention, through the Office of the Special Adviser, has featured prominently among these diverse initiatives. The Department of Political Affairs, with its mission of conflict prevention and peacemaking, its country and regional desks, its management of special political missions, its mediation support and electoral assistance capacity and its regional presence plays a critical role in monitoring and assessing global political developments and advising on actions that could advance the cause of peace. In collaboration with relevant regional offices, the Early Warning and Contingency Planning Section of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs employs both quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess the risks of humanitarian emergencies in different parts of the world. Working with about a dozen United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the Sub-Working Group on Preparedness of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee provides quarterly reports on emerging and deteriorating situations of humanitarian concern.

9. The United Nations Interagency Framework for Coordination on Preventive Action, better known as the "Framework team", provides an informal forum at which 21 United Nations agencies, departments, funds and programmes can share information and analysis on selected situations that display early signs of growing

tension. It is currently based in the Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery of the United Nations Development Programme, whose Conflict Prevention Unit works with the Department of Political Affairs to formulate conflict prevention strategies and implement programmes with United Nations country teams in the field. Both the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) maintain round-the-clock situation centres in New York to receive information from their extensive field operations. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continuously monitor and assess developments related to their mandates, both of which have important implications for implementing the responsibility to protect. The work of the special rapporteurs established by the United Nations Human Rights Council and of the human rights treaty bodies can also be of assistance in particular cases.

10. Each of these mechanisms facilitates the flow of information and analysis from the field to Headquarters, providing insights that can be of immense value in the effort to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The United Nations system, in short, does not lack relevant information. Nor is the gathering and assessment of information for the purpose of early warning a novel undertaking for the Organization. Substantial progress has been made over the past decade in enhancing United Nations early warning capacities. However three gaps to providing the timely information and assessment needed to implement the responsibility to protect in a balanced, responsible, and vigorous manner remain:

(a) First, there is insufficient sharing of information and analysis among the existing streams of information noted above. We need to do more to ensure that the United Nations acts as one in the flow and assessment of information, as well as in the operational work those assessments help to shape. Preventing the four specified crimes and violations requires full utilization of the information gathered and the insights gained by existing United Nations entities, not the relabelling or duplication of their work;

(b) Second, other than the early warning mechanism on the prevention of genocide, the existing mechanisms for gathering and analysing information for the purpose of early warning do not view that information through the lens of the responsibility to protect. Preventing the incitement or commission of one of the four proscribed crimes or violations is not necessarily the equivalent of preventing the outbreak of armed conflict. Sometimes such egregious acts are associated with armed conflicts, but sometimes they are not. The four specified crimes and violations entail the gross, widespread, systematic, violent and, most often, rapidly escalating abuse of human rights. Situations where there is a chronic abuse of human rights may not necessarily, however, be prone to a sudden escalation to genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing or crimes against humanity on a massive scale. Information and insights generated by other United Nations mechanisms, or by Member States, regional or subregional arrangements, independent experts or civil society groups, may be helpful for understanding particular situations, but they still need to be seen, understood and assessed through the provisions and intent of paragraphs 138, 139 and 140 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

(c) Third, the prevention and protection tasks mandated in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome put a premium on careful, accurate and impartial assessments of conditions on the ground and of policy choices at each

stage of a crisis involving the threat or commission of the four specified crimes or violations. We need assessment tools and capacity to ensure both efficiency and system-wide coherence in policymaking and the development of an early and flexible response tailored to the evolving needs of each situation. In paragraph 139 of the World Summit Outcome underscored both that the United Nations response should consider utilizing a range of policy tools available under Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the Charter, as appropriate, and that the mix should be reviewed and adjusted as events evolve on the ground. This suggests that the United Nations decision-making process should be broad-based, inclusive and flexible at both the Secretariat and intergovernmental levels. These standards demand a continuous and candid process of assessment and reassessment that utilizes the full range of information on, and analysis of, a given situation available to the United Nations system.

11. As the United Nations capacities for early warning and assessment have grown, so too have those of its regional and subregional partners. The Charter, in Articles 33 (1) and 52 (2), envisioned a world in which preventive diplomacy would begin with local and regional initiatives, to be complemented or supplemented by global efforts by the United Nations, as needed. Today, that vision of regional-global partnership is being realized in crisis after crisis, as information and assessments are shared by the United Nations and its regional and subregional partners in a common effort to prevent both conflicts and the incitement or commission of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing or crimes against humanity. As noted in the annex to my report (A/63/677), United Nations decision-making concerning the responsibility to protect should be informed and enriched, whenever possible, by local knowledge and perspectives, as well as by the input of regional and subregional organizations. This puts a premium on regularizing and facilitating the two-way flow of information, ideas and insights between the United Nations and its regional and subregional partners on matters relating to the responsibility to protect, especially when they concern early warning, assessment and timely and decisive response.

12. Information received through independent sources can be useful supplements to the information received through official sources. When seeking to understand and assess rapidly evolving situations, it is useful to be able to compare information and analysis from multiple sources. Accounts become more credible as they are corroborated by others. These sources could include indigenous and transnational civil society groups, country and regional experts and human rights and humanitarian monitoring groups. Such groups may be among the first to detect an upsurge in the persecution or demonization of minorities, in patterns of sexual and gender-based violence, in the recruitment of child soldiers, in forced internal displacement or in the employment of hateful and dangerous speech to spur violence against targeted groups within a society. Governments, particularly neighbouring Governments, may have critical and timely information. However, as pointed out in the reports on Rwanda and Srebrenica cited above (S/1999/1257 and A/54/549), too often Governments have been unwilling to share such information or assessments with the United Nations in a timely manner. Presumably this reluctance will fade as Governments come to understand that the responsibility to protect is both an individual and collective one.

13. As outlined in paragraph 6 above, the mandate of my Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide includes collecting relevant information and acting "as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the

Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in genocide". Established in 2004, the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide acts as the focal point in the United Nations system for information, whether confidential or public, about such situations. The Office, following broad consultations inside and outside the United Nations system, developed an analysis framework that describes the kind of information that it takes into account in assessing the risk of genocide in a given situation.[3] Based on the analysis framework, and working in close consultation with other entities of the United Nations system, the Office maintains working files on situations of concern and a database of information on possible precursors to genocide. It is working on ways to define and track dangerous speech that could incite genocide and to draw up recommendations to prevent or limit its effect. Based on the work of the Office and on consultations with colleagues in the United Nations system, the Special Adviser provides timely advice to the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, to the Security Council, on situations of concern, through advisory notes and briefings. He also makes recommendations to the Secretary-General on actions to prevent or halt genocide, seeks to mobilize the United Nations system and other key partners to take into account the urgency of a situation and conducts advocacy missions to countries where his involvement is considered to be of particular value. In addition to these situation-specific functions, the Office and the Special Adviser conduct a range of training, education, conceptual, advocacy and public outreach activities. These contribute to prevention by raising public and official awareness of the signs of potential genocide and by spreading knowledge of possible steps to prevent it.

IV. Next steps

14. The year 2009 marked a watershed for the concept of the responsibility to protect, with the publication of the report of the Secretary-General on "*Implementing the responsibility to protect*" in January, the constructive debate in the General Assembly in late July and the Assembly's adoption, by consensus, of its first resolution on the subject in September (General Assembly resolution 63/308). Further development of the concept is needed, as my report posed as many questions as it answered. Various cross-regional and cross-sectoral lessons learned exercises, led by Member States, regional organizations and transnational civil society, as well as by the United Nations, are just getting underway. The political dialogue on how best to implement the responsibility to protect is off to a good start, although a number of critical implementation issues will require a continuing conversation among the Member States, the United Nations system and civil society organizations. This was recognized in paragraph 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome and in General Assembly resolution 63/308, both of which referred to the General Assembly's continuing consideration role vis-à-vis the further development and operationalization of the responsibility to protect. The informal interactive dialogue on the early warning and assessment dimensions of the responsibility to protect at the sixty-fourth session, like the similar but broader dialogue during the sixty-third session, will contribute significantly to this continuing consideration. It would be useful, in my view, if a similar informal interactive dialogue on the role of

[3] For the analysis framework see the website of the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide at: www.un.org/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/OSAPG%20AnalysisFrameworkExternalVersion.pdf.

regional and subregional organizations in implementing the responsibility to protect could be held by the Assembly next year.

15. My Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Francis M. Deng, and my Special Adviser responsible for the conceptual, political and institutional development of the responsibility to protect, Edward C. Luck, have distinct but closely related responsibilities. Both sets of tasks need to be pursued with vigour.

16. I believe that it is essential both to maintain the distinct elements of these two sets of responsibilities and to ensure the close working relationship of the two Special Advisers on the common elements of their operational activities, for example, by employing common methodologies whenever possible. To date, their efforts have embodied the spirit and practice of system-wide coherence. This spirit of collaboration was anticipated by the decision of the Heads of State and Government, in adopting the 2005 World Summit Outcome, to include their support for the mission of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide in the section on the responsibility to protect.[4]

17. In order to save resources, eliminate redundancy and maximize synergies and effectiveness, we should consider ways to institutionalize the collaboration between the two Special Advisers, including options for a joint office. As noted in the annex to my report to the General Assembly, a joint office could "preserve and enhance existing arrangements, including for capacity-building and for the gathering and analysis of information from the field, while adding value on its own in terms of new arrangements for advocacy, cross-sectoral assessment, common policy, and cumulative learning on how to anticipate, prevent and respond to crises relating to the responsibility to protect" (A/63/677, annex, para. 7). Proposals in this regard will be submitted to the Assembly later in 2010. They will take into account the wider range of crimes and violations covered by the responsibility to protect, the broad interest in the responsibility to protect among Governments, parliaments and civil society and the Assembly's continuing consideration of the concept.

18. When the Special Advisers, based largely on information provided by, and in consultation with, other United Nations entities, conclude that a situation could result in genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing or crimes against humanity, they provide early warning to me and, through me, to the Security Council and other relevant intergovernmental organs. If the situation persists, and if national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from these crimes, I will invoke new internal procedures to expedite and regularize the process by which the United Nations considers its response and its recommendations to the appropriate intergovernmental body or bodies. In such cases, I will ask the Special Advisers to convene an urgent meeting of key Under-Secretaries-General to identify a range of multilateral policy options, whether by the United Nations or by Chapter VIII regional arrangements, for preventing such mass crimes and for protecting populations. Such an emergency meeting will be prepared through a working level process convened by the Special Advisers, and the results, including the pros and cons of each option, will be reported promptly to me or, should I choose, to the Policy Committee. This is without prejudice to the role of the relevant United Nations entities, acting within their mandates, to bring any situation to my

[4] Resolution 60/1, para. 140.

attention and, through me, to the Security Council and other relevant intergovernmental organs.

19. It is often said, with some justification, that early warning does not always produce early action. But it is also true that early action is highly unlikely without early warning. It is critical, moreover, that early action also be well-informed action. The United Nations needs world class early warning and assessment capacities, as called for by the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in order to ensure that it is not left with a choice between doing nothing or taking ill-informed action. My strategy for implementing the responsibility to protect calls for early and flexible response tailored to the circumstances of each case. Getting the right assessment — both of the situation on the ground and of the policy options available to the United Nations and its regional and subregional partners — is essential for the effective, credible and sustainable implementation of the responsibility to protect and for fulfilling the commitments made by the Heads of State and Government at the 2005 World Summit. To that end, the present report offers some further thoughts on the road ahead.